# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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April 1, 186—tf.


## Select Poetry.

### PARTED.

A faded flower, a lock of hair,
A little ring, a small white glove,
A portrait of a maiden fair;
Some crumpled notes, *Aurora Leigh*,
With pencil-marks and inscribed name,
A fav'rite song oft sung to me;

A ribbon blue, with golden clasp;
A scarlet hood, with faint perfume,
A waist-belt small with broken hasp.

What foolish things these are to keep;
So small, so worthless too—
What folly over them to weep.

The faded flower, the small white glove,
The little ring, the portrait fair,
Are relics of a long-lost love;

And whisp'ring soft and whisp'ring low
A story of a little grave,
They cause these bitter tears to flow.

### WHAT IS WEALTH.

Wealth is something more than gold,
More than luxury and ease;
Treasures never to be told
May be found apart from these.
Men who great possessions own
May be needy none the less:
They are rich, and they alone,
Who have store of nobleness.

Palaces are dreary domes;
Fair demesnes, but deserts wild;
If there be not happy homes,
Gentle thoughts, and manners mild.
Trust me, though his lot be small,
And he makes but slight pretence,
He who lives at peace with all
Dwells in true magnificence.

If you'd prove of noble birth,
O beware of judgments rash;
Scorn to measure human worth
By the sordid rule of cash.
Gold and silver may depart,
Proudest dynasties may fall;
He who has the truest heart
Is the richest of us all.

[CHARLES J. DUNPHIE.

## Select Story.

From Arthur's Home Magazine.

### WITHOUT AN AIM.

BY MARGARETTE E. HALFORD.

Maria Willetts stood upon the balcony of a pleasant country house, looking towards the river, where the calm, clear water, broken here and there by little ripples, glistened in the moonlight. The moon had not reached its full, and the light was just vivid enough to bring out every object with a softened halo, that touched the heart with a melancholy not wholly unpleasant. The garden trees rustled their leaves like spirit whispers: the shrubs looked like crouching figures in the dim light, and the blossoming plants sent out a faint odor on the evening air.

The young girl leaned her arm upon the rail, and her head upon her hand, taking in the still, quiet beauty at a glance. The gay world with all its pleasures seemed to fade into nothingness, and the earth, the beautiful earth which God had made, to bring her heart into communion with Him, and elevate it to contemplate the beauties of that world, which it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive.

To say that she was weary of the world would hardly be truthful, yet it seemed very unsatisfactory to-night. The sound of happy voices came up from the rooms below, a strain of melody or the gleeful laugh of some joyous heart. But Maria was not listening—it was doubtful if she heard them. There were voices nearer, on the long piazza below and with scarce a consciousness of what she was doing, she was listening to every word.

It was a small party, come out from the city to spend the evening at Mr. Willett's summer house. Maria had been doing the honors, and, coming to her room a moment before, had stepped out at the long, low window at the end of the hall.

"This is a grand old place," was the first remark that reached her ear. "I believe I would try a hand at winning the girl, if only for the pleasure of coming down from the city, after a day of brisk business."

"Oh, yes; any one could see, with half an eye, it was the money you were after," chimed in a second voice, with something of a sarcastic ring to the tones.

"Well, yes, it is quite a desirable appendage, I must admit, but the girl is not bad on her own account. She is pretty, accomplished, fashionable, and can head an establishment in style, provided it is a stylish establishment to begin with, and mine cannot be at the present state of my finances, unless I have a little help; so, as things are, it is my wisest course. Don't you think so, Hal?"

"And the little blue-eyed Fanny?"

"Hush! don't name her. The best I can do is to forget her."

The young man gave a quick, hollow laugh that showed his heart was not in it.

"But why are you so silent Denny? I thought, a while ago, you were casting rather anxious glances in the way of Miss Maria yourself. I should judge, by your manner of living, a rich wife would not be out of the way. Your coat is getting rusty, boy. Come, I will give you a chance to compete with me for Miss Willett's hand."

The young girl leaned forward eagerly to catch the answer. Would it be heartless, like the rest? She could not see the spasm of pain that crossed the young man's face, but she heard a hasty movement of the chair upon which he had been sitting, and the quick, half-indignant tones of his reply—

"It strikes me, it is neither generous or gentlemanly to accept Mr. Willett's invitation to his house, and then make his daughter the subject of rude jest and sarcasm."

"Do hear the man," was the quick reply. "I firmly believe he is in love with the girl. Come, boy, own up—have your aspirations turned that way? because, if so, I might just as well step aside."

A scornful laugh, that sent the blood tingling into Maria's cheeks, followed this rude speech, whose tones betrayed more than the words.

"Carlton Hughes, I have not merited this insult. If I am beneath you in point of wealth, thank high heaven, it is the only respect. Our business concerns are equal and if I choose to deny myself, to help smooth the declining pathway of an aged father and mother, instead of spending it upon cards, and wine, and the nice little items that make a gentleman in your eyes, I must be beneath you; that is all. Nor am I one to flaunt my love or my marriage intentions in the face of every idler that chances in my way. Your heartless words have done Miss Willets a great wrong."

The young man paced up and down the floor, and Maria could hear that his steps were hasty and firm.

"Miss Willets has a fine advocate in you. What a pity she could not hear you. It might help along your rather unpromising case. This country seat wouldn't make such a bad home for the old father and mother, would it?"

"For a moment all was silent. Maria almost trembled lest Mr. Denny should take it upon himself, then and there to avenge unmerited insult, but soon his slow and measured words reassured her.

"I am quite as well aware as you, Mr. Hughes, that my position in life hardly places me upon an equality with Miss Willetts. Neither do I aspire to her hand; for, as much as I admire and respect her, I could not marry a girl who was living without an aim."

Ralph Denny went up the steps and entered the house, leaving the two alone upon the piazza. Maria had pressed her hand upon her head to still the sudden dizziness that crept over her at his words. The others had scarcely moved her; but his—there was a depth of meaning, a bitterness too, that she could not shake off. She did not pause to hear any more—she had been too long absent already, and the calm, beautiful night had lost its charm. She flew down the stair case and along the hall to the open parlor, and stood looking in upon the gay scene before her. There was dancing, and nearly all her companions were upon the floor keeping time to the inspiring music, and a lively word or jest greeted her as the young, gay creatures passed her, moving lightly through the dance, but Maria felt as if all their words were hollow and meaningless. She looked for another face, which she knew would not hide behind it an empty heart, and in the bay window she saw it, shaded by the light folds of the curtain, watching the dancers with no more interest than she had done. The young man rose as she approached him and met her with a grave, sad smile, while Maria's answering smile was scarcely less empty. He drew a chair within the recess, and as she moved it a little farther from the light her hand touched his.

"Why, how cold you are, Miss Willets, and your face seems very pale. Are you ill?"

He gave an eager and searching glance into her face.

"I might return your words," she replied turning away her head.

"Perhaps so," he said, quietly, and then there was a silence.

How much the young man wished, that evening, she was a little girl again, and he her father's book-keeper, that he could draw his arm about her and warm her chilled fingers in his, and listen to her pleasant, trustful talk, as in the happy days gone by. But they were children no longer. She was a gay, worldly woman to him, who scarcely saw her now except under some unnatural excitement, but he knew that in her home she had grown selfish and unmindful of the comfort and happiness of those about her and only in society, where she reigned supreme, was she the brilliant woman he saw her to-night. And he was in business on his own account, struggling up, as best he could, with an honest heart and strict integrity of will for a basis.

"Arn't you going to dance the next set with me?" Maria asked, at length, a little timidly, but with a playful manner, she assumed to hide the deep feeling. "I was engaged to Mr. Hughes; but he is not here, I see, and I do not care much about dancing with him to night."

"I should be most happy, Miss Willetts, but do not wish to intrude upon a previous engagement."

His tone was very cold, and his manner distant. Maria's eyes were filled with tears.

"I know you think me very bad Ralph, my dear old friend, the truest friend I ever had, but I am going to try from henceforth to do some good, and have some aim in life."

She left him alone in amazement, and in a moment more was waltzing with a lady friend as if no serious thought had ever dawned upon her mind. He was at a loss to know what had caused her so suddenly to re-echo his words; he half believed she had heard them; at any rate, he was glad at her good resolve.

"Maria was not sorry when the last guest had departed, and she could go up to the quiet of her own room to think. How often some little word will affect our lives, some simple act of good or evil go with us through time into eternity.

She was not sleepy, though it was very late. She placed her lamp upon the table near the bed, and stood looking a moment at the sleeping face of her little sister. There were traces of tears there which were a reproach to Maria. She remembered then what a disappointment it had been to the child when she had forbidden her from coming to the parlor to be in the way, and how the little lip had quivered and the eyelids dropped, and so she had cried herself to sleep. She bent over and kissed the innocent face. The little one started up and opened her eyes very wide.

"Oh! it is you, Maria!" and the face clouded. "Have they all gone? I listened to the music and sound of their feet, till I went off to sleep and dreamed I was there. Did you have a good time?"

"Pretty good!" and Maria emphasized the words with another kiss; "but I was sorry little sister was not there. Will you forgive me darling? Next time you shall come down to the parlor and stay till the last visitor is gone, and sister will see that you have just the best time."

"Oh! won't that be nice?"

The child brought her hands together gleefully, and turning over her bright head, dropped off to sleep again.

Maria turned the lamp low and sat down by the window. The moon was set, but the stars seemed to shine all the more brightly that their rival was gone; and Maria looked up to them with hardly a thought of their beauty, for the remembrance that was rankling in her breast.

"Without an aim in life! Strange I have never thought of it before. Gaiety, dress, fashion, my own employment, have taken up all my time, and Ralph knows too well I have spent little kindness or thoughtfulness upon anything beside. There is not one person happier or better for my being in the world. I do not suppose one of my gay, adorable friends who were here this evening cares a straw for me besides my money and social position, and the pleasure that may bring them. But what shall be my first step? Where shall I begin the reform? "Would I had been some maiden coarse and poor!"

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is neither work nor device in the grave whither thou goest."

The words seemed breathed upon the evening air that came softly through the leaves of the tall locust that rustled outside her open casement. Maria shuddered. It was seldom she thought of death, of anything but her own enjoyment, and in her thoughtful mood it seemed a sad, a terrible thing to die, without having taken any part in the work of life that would leave a modicum of good behind.

"I will begin at home to-morrow," she whispered. "If I do my duty as a child and as a sister first, I can then try to enlarge my sphere of usefulness. Henceforth my aim shall be to cast aside self and make my own happiness and ease a secondary matter."

Maria opened her bible that night, her neglected bible, with an interest she had never felt before, and, kneeling beside her bed, her heart broke out into the first prayer that had crossed her lips since she had outgrown childhood and set at naught her mother's counsel and example.

It was not easy for Maria to shake off sleep an hour earlier than usual the next morning; but the sun had not long been trying to force its way through the closed shutters of her room before she was up and dressed for her new day's work, firm in the trust that, if watchful, the way of usefulness would be opened to her feet. She went down to the breakfast room, leaving her sister still asleep. Her father was just sitting down to his morning meal alone.

"Now, this is pleasant my daughter," he said, in answer to her cheery "good morning." "It seems desolate to eat alone, and your mother is ill with one of her severe headaches. How bright your eyes are this morning—I guess you enjoyed your evening?"

"Very much, father. Let me pour out your coffee; and, Nora, you see that there is a strong cup of tea for mother."

Maria slipped quietly into her mother's place, but not without catching a glimpse of her father's pleased countenance, upon which lay also a slight look of wonder.

"Be quiet, George, and close the door softly, for poor mamma has another of her dreadful headaches," she said to her brother, a tall, manly fellow of fifteen, who bounded in from the garden, boy-like, as if the whole world were depending upon his having his breakfast at that moment.

Mr. Willets made a hasty breakfast, and started for the city. It had never crossed Maria's mind before how closely her father confined himself to business, how weary he came home often, and she was such an extravagant daughter; with a little thoughtfulness upon her part, perhaps he might find more leisure and rest. Both parents had often realized this. But Maria was self-willed, and it was hard to cross her wishes.

"Oh dear!" followed Mr. Willet's exit, from the lips of George, as he took the last sip of coffee, and pushed back from the table. "Father is always so hurried. He was looking over accounts all last evening, and did not get time to work out that problem for me. It is hard work studying alone. I wish we had stayed in town longer, so I should not have so much to make up to keep along with my classes."

George's chair gave a sudden bang as it turned over upon the floor.

"Perhaps I might do it for you," suggested Maria.

"You wouldn't," was George's blunt reply, casting an eager look into his sister's face.

"Bring your book, and let me see."

George brought his algebra quickly, with a pleased smile, and, opening it, pointed to the difficult question. A little explanation from Maria set him upon his right course, and his face cleared up as he glanced down the page and found he could go on without farther trouble.

"I might help you every morning, George if you would like. I could have a little school of you and Mary till you get up with your classes."

Maria rose to go to her mother's room.

"That would be jolly! I get sick of puzzling out the old sums. You are a dear, good sister this morning. I wish—"

The boy checked himself.

"Wish what?" asked Maria averting her head.

"Oh! nothing. I was going to say I wish you were always so; but that wouldn't be fair."

Maria tapped his cheek playfully. She could not be angry at his frankness, for she knew it was something quite strange to take any interest either in his lessons or amusement, but she determined the more strongly that the happiness of her home should be her constant aim.

Her mother was lying with flushed cheeks one hand pressed tightly upon her aching head, trying in vain to find refreshment in slumber. The sun shone brightly in at one window, and lay across the bed, nearly blinding Mrs. Willets in her pain.

"Poor mamma! I am sorry you are suffering again." Maria stooped and kissed the burning brow. "How hot your head is! I must be your nurse now, and charm away the pain."

She closed the blind softly, and, bringing cool water to the bedside, bathed the throbbing head and smoothed it with a soothing pressure. She poured the tea with her own hand, and held it to her mother's lips; and after gently arranging the disordered room, she stole to the bedside to find her mother sleeping sweetly. She dropped a tear as she stood looking at the face, grown very white now that the fever flush was driven away.

"Dear mother, what a wicked, ungrateful child I have been. I have cruelly repulsed your love and tenderness, and let self come between you and happiness. Yesterday, I would hardly have thought of coming to see you, but would have gone on drumming upon the piano, thoughtlessly torturing your nerves, and let the children run wild through the house. But, God helping me, I will henceforth be a true daughter."

She passed from the room, gently closing the door. May was just through breakfast, and ready to be amused. She was not in the best of temper after lying awake so long the previous night. She missed her kind mother, and would not speak in answer to her sister's kind "good morning," but insisted that she would go to her mother's room.

"Don't sister May want to help dust the parlors? and then we will go out and help George weed the flower beds. Father would be delighted to know his little girl was trying to help."

May was always glad to be employed, especially in something older persons did, so she flourished her feather duster vigorously, and beside amusing herself, diverted Maria till work seemed almost like play.

Maria's earnest purpose caused, quite a wonderment throughout the entire household. She could hear the servants talking together curiously, and May was telling George what a dear sister Maria was, and the more she tried to accomplish the more she realized how much she had left undone.

It was surprising what a change came over the household before the close of the first month. Maria had not been exactly a domestic tyrant, but her will had usually been law, and every one's wish must be set aside to gratify her. It had made her parents unhappy, her brother and sister dissatisfied and wilful, and it had not been a life of satisfaction to Maria herself. Mr. Willets had often been harassed and perplexed for though he was a wealthy man, destined to become still more so as the city grew older, his most valuable property was in lots, which as yet yielded no income. He had an expensive family. His children were being educated in the most fashionable schools, and Maria's example of indolence and idleness was already making itself felt beyond the mild and gentle counsel of their mother. So he often felt that he had little pleasure in the contemplation of his children's future. But he had been happier in this month of Maria's changed course than he had been since she was a pretty, playful child at his knee. She was always so thoughtful of his comfort. The sofa was wheeled into the coolest, most pleasant spot, his slippers waiting, and Maria was ready with a cheerful smile to give her time to his comfort and enjoyment.

Mr. Willets had always seemed an undemonstrative parent to Maria. She did not realize that his affections needed the smiles and caresses of a dutiful child to warm the heart which the cares of business and combats with the world, and the different characters with which he was brought into constant connection, had well blunted. There is a great difference in natures; but hard, indeed, must the heart of a parent become that finds itself calloused to the loving caresses of a dutiful child.

Maria's changed influence extended beyond her home, too. Many of her gay associates came to realize how selfish were their aims and aspirations, and how much there was in the world which they might and ought to do. The petty jealousies and envyings seemed to be cast beneath their feet. Maria tried to infuse into her circle of friends an interest in art and literature, a love for something more substantial, and to turn their thoughts from the frivolous objects that had heretofore claimed so great a part of their conversation, and to learn to practice that charity which seeketh not her own, thinketh no evil.

It was not without many conflicts that Maria attained the true life. There were many times when the old habits of indolence and selfish indulgence nearly overcame her; but she persevered, struggled on, and each day's effort brought its own reward. Ralph Denny was a constant friend, a true adviser and a great helper to Maria in her trials to overcome. They were not long in learning how necessary they were to each other; and, strange and unlooked for as such a denouncement had been, they had promised to make each other's happiness a part of their great aim, and to work hand in hand in the field of labor that to each had grown so plain.—Maria was proud of her noble friend, of his strict morality, straightforward integrity, and uprightecusness of manner; and it was not without a little feeling of malevolence that she listened to the formal offer of the heart and hand of Carlton Hughes. She waited till his proposal was concluded, then, coldly withdrawing the hand he had taken, and for which he was pleading with impassioned fervor, she replied in firm, even tones—

"I am not at liberty to listen to your words sir. I am the promised wife of another."

The gentleman started back, disappointment as well as astonishment written upon his face.

"May I ask to whom, and if the promise is really binding, so that there is no hope for me?"

"Certainly. I am proud to repeat his name, and tell you my promise is given with the full, free love of my whole heart. It is Ralph Denny."

"Miss Willets, is it possible? No, no," he said, with a gleam of hope breaking into his voice, "it cannot be you would thus throw yourself away."

Maria put up her hand in warning.

"I will not hear you speak so," she said, firmly.

"But Ralph Denny told me, more than three months since, he would not marry you that you were not a companion to his taste—I do not remember the exact words."

"Let me assist your memory, Mr. Hughes. He remarked to you he could not marry a girl who was living without an aim, and let me assure you his words have been blessed to me above every word I ever heard spoken, for they led me to examine the wrong way which I was treading, and to see the miserable, aimless life I was leading; but, through God's help, I have been in a measure able to reform. Mr. Hughes, what led to that remark?"

A crimson glow burned in the gentleman's face, but he did not reply.

"Mr. Hughes, you would marry me for my father's wealth and position in society, but I believe Ralph Denny will marry me because he loves; and, as I am now his promised wife, you will perceive the competition for Miss Willet's hand is at an end."

Maria arose from the young man's side. She pitied his deep embarrassment, and holding out her hand, said kindly—

"But Mr. Hughes, do not think I harbor any resentment. I hope that you may be happy; and listen to one who has learned by a bitter experience that the only road to happiness runs opposite to self-gratification and mere worldly pleasure, and that we only arrive at the true state when we strive for the good of others more than our own."

Maria's sphere of usefulness was widening each day, humbly, and with no loud pretentious efforts; but her aim in life was one that gave peace to her heart, and laid a secure foundation for the time to come.

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VALUE OF VENTILATION.—The poisonous effects of carbonic acid gas have lately been experimented upon in England by Dr. R. Angus Smith, by noticing the reduction of the pulse in persons exposed to an atmosphere containing a known per centage of this gas. While inquiring into the condition of the air of mines as regards its ability to support life, he found it necessary to make experiments upon the impurity of the atmosphere confined in close spaces; and for this purpose had a leaden air-tight chamber built, capable of holding about 170 cubic feet of air. Into this chamber a given amount of carbonic acid was gradually introduced, while the pulse and breathing of the occupant were from time to time examined. In all cases the pulse became so feeble as to be difficult to count, even in the most delicate parts of the hand, and though at first it was rather stimulated in frequency, soon became slower than its normal rate; and in some cases was considerably reduced. A second effect of carbonic acid is upon the breathing, which it often hastens so rapidly, that it approaches sometimes a gasping or panting. On coming into the fresh air, the pulse and the number of respirations soon resumed their usual state, showing the value of ventilation. The amount of carbonic acid in private houses and public meetings amounts sometimes to two, or even three parts in one thousand, an amount which these experiments showed to have a perceptible effect upon the system. The presence of organic matter, which is frequently an additional, and a considerable impurity in the air of crowded apartments, was excluded from this investigation.

## Miscellaneous.

### A NOBLE BOY.

Mrs. Simms was a widow, and poor. But poverty could not crush her, for she felt that the owner of all things was her Father, and he would withhold no real good.

It took more than a needle, and twist, and wax, to degrade her in her own esteem; for she knew that she was fulfilling, as far as in her lay, her calling, as under the eye of her Master, and that a queen could do no more. It was the one desire of her heart to rear up her son to be a good and useful man; and to this end she toiled—'stitch, stitch, stitch'—often far into the night to buy his books and to keep him at school. In return, Ned did most of the simple domestic work; and for this act of filial love, more than for anything else, he was made a by-word. His mother, however encouraged him to bear nobly all this, saying: 'We must either bend or break under our trials, my boy; this may be the very thing to make a man of you—teaching you to control your spirit, and to love those who hate and despise you. You have God's promise to the fatherless, my son, and 'that is worth more than all their fathers' riches. Bow yourself before the storm, and it will not harm you.'

One day as Ned was walking to school, three of these boys approached; when one called out, 'Hallo, Ned Simms, run up to our stable and tell Patrick to saddle Flash, and bring him to the school house at four o'clock.'

'I would oblige you Sam,' he replied, 'if I could without being late; but you see there is but seven minutes before the bell rings.'

'You miserable, disobliging fellow!' cried Sam Lent; 'what if you are late? This master don't whip.'

'But he expects us to be faithful,' replied Ned.

'Faithful!' shouted Sam, in an angry tone. 'Come, go; I want to race round the pond with Bill Hunt here. He says his Clipper will out run my Flash, and bets his gold pencil on it. Go, and I'll give you six-pence; for I don't wan't to climb the hill.'

'I cannot,' said Ned resolutely; and passing on, he heard Sam cry, 'Why, not go for sixpence? That would save your mammy an hour's stitching.'

Ned felt his ears and cheeks grow very warm at these words; but he set his teeth closely together to keep the unruly member still, lest he might sin against God; and entered the yard, the boys followed close upon his heels.

'Good-afternoon, Betsy!' cried Bill Hunt; 'I caught you last night taking clothes off the lines, didn't I?'

'No!' shouted Ned. 'You did not *catch* me; for I didn't run. I looked straight in your face as you rode past, to let you see that I was not ashamed to help my mother.'

'My lord is brave indeed!' cried Sam Lent. 'Are you going to iron the clothes?'

'Yes,' cried Ned, turning and facing them, 'if mother wishes me to do so. I have ironed clothes, and washed dishes too; and I expect to do both again.'

'He gets dismissed sometimes to hang the teakettle on,' said Bill Hunt, winking at his comrades; but the bell now rang, and Sam Lent had only time to say, 'I'll pay you for your impudence to me, you beggar boy.'

This last was almost too much for the brave boy, but he bore it meekly, and like a Christian. Years rolled on. These boys became men. Ned was blessed and prospered. He was honored and wealthy, and able to provide a comfortable home for his dearly-loved mother in her old age. The time came when Sam Lent, and Bill Hunt, who had squandered the property their fathers left them, were glad to receive favors from the man whom in boyhood they had so badly treated. God has honored Ned because he returned good for evil; and he has proved in his experience the truth of that proverb of Solomon, 'He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city;' and he has received the blessing promised to those who honor father and mother.

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THE INVENTOR OF THE STEAM-ENGINE. A young man wanting to sell spectacles in London petitions the corporation to allow him to open a little shop without paying the fees of freedom, and he is refused. He goes to Glasgow, and the corporation refuses him there. He makes the acquaintance of some members of the university, who find him very intelligent, and who permit him to open his shop within their walls. He does not sell spectacles and magic lanterns enough to occupy all his time; he occupies himself at intervals in taking asunder and re-making all the machines he can come at. He finds there are books on mechanics written in foreign languages; he borrows a dictionary, and learns those languages to read those books.

The university people wonder at him, and they are fond of dropping into his little room in the evenings to tell him what they are doing and to look at the queer instruments he constructs. A machine in the university collections wants repairing and he is employed. He makes it a new machine. The steam-engine is constructed, and the giant mind of James Watt stands out before the world—the herald of a new force of civilization. Was Watt educated? Where was he educated? At his own work-shop, in the best manner. Watt learned Latin when he wanted it for business. He learned French and German; but these things were tools, not ends. He used them to promote his engineering purposes, as he used laths and levers.—*Pharm. Journal.*

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A PROPHECY.—A letter-writer from Richmond, Virginia, gives the following singular prophecies: "I learn here the extraordinary fact, that the celebrated Rev. Luther Rice said to Mr. James Thomas, then and still of this place, so long ago as about 1830, that in 1865, *slavery would be blotted out in blood.* Mr. Rice was a student of prophecy, and came to this conclusion from what he had gathered from that source. The following passage from a book published by Nostrodemus in about 1600, is equally remarkable:—"About that time (1861) a great quarrel and controversy will arise in a country beyond the seas, (America,) and many poor devils will be hung, and many poor wretches will be killed by a punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me, the war will not cease for four years, at which none should be surprised or astonished, for there will be no want of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will re-embrace each other in great joy and love." This is to be found in the second volume of his work, published in 1809. This Nostrodemus predicted the death of Henry VIII. and Louis XVI. precisely as these events occurred. These facts I leave others to explain, contenting myself with this firm conviction, that our war is an event of special divine ordination, and designed as an answer to the prayers for deliverance which have for ages been going up from simple-hearted but oppressed people."

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WHAT MAKES A LADY.—When Beau Brummel was asked what made the gentleman, his quick reply was, "Starch, starch, my lord!" This may be true; but it takes a great deal more to make a lady; and though it may to some seem singular, I am ready to maintain that no conceivable quantity of muslin, silk or satin, edging, frilling, hooping, flouncing, or furbelowing, can *per se*, or per dressmaker, constitute a real lady.

Was not Mrs. Abbot Lawrence just a much a lady, when attired in twelve cent calico in Boston, as when arrayed in full court dress at St. James, London? "As Mrs. Washington was said to be so grand a lady," says a celebrated English visitor, (Mrs. Troupe,) "we thought we must put on our best bibs and bands, so we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks, and were introduced to her ladyship, and don't you think we found her knitting, and with her check apron on! She received us very graciously and easily, but after the compliments were over she resumed her knitting. There we were, without a stitch of work, and sitting in state; but General Washington's lady, with her own hands, was knitting stockings for her husband." Does not that sweet republican simplicity command your admiration?

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INSTINCTS.—The higher human instincts are these:

1. The knowledge that there is a distinction between right and wrong.
2. The idea of property, and of individual right to it.
3. The obligation resting on every one to respect these rights.
4. The sense of justice.
5. The sense of ill desert to happen, if violence and cruelty have been committed.
6. Maternal affection.
7. Filial affection.
8. Conjugal affection.
9. A mysterious longing after something better than can be found on earth.

These are the constituent parts of elements of man, universal instincts of the human soul, usual virtues found in all communities of social life, moral sentiments more or less distinctly prevailing over mankind, proving that violence and cruelty are exceptions.

The lower human instincts are:

Such as belong to the extension and protection of life and body, manifesting themselves variously in different forms.—*Abridged, from the Life of Darwin.*

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DON'T GIVE UP.—A few days since, we heard of a little boy who put on a pair of skates for the first time, and, as usual in such cases, his feet went faster than his head, and he fell.

His elder brother, who was skating with him, on seeing him fall and hurt himself, advised him to give it up.

"No, I shall not give it up," replied the little fellow; "I can learn to skate, and I will learn."

And at it he went again, with an energy and determination that bid defiance to all apparent difficulties, and he did learn to skate.

There thought we, is the boy who will succeed in the world. In twenty years, if he lives, he will have become a man whose influence will be felt in society.

There, my young friends, is a noble lesson for you—"Don't give up, but rather say, I can, and I will."

If you have a long lesson to learn, "Don't give up."

If you are requested to write composition "Don't give up."

If you have any thing to do, "Don't give up," but let your motto ever be, "I can, and I will."

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THE American people will hear with satisfaction that between Lieut. Gen. Grant and the eminent subordinates who have led the armies of the Union to the magnificent triumphs of the last few months, there exists not merely perfect accord and harmony, but the fullest mutual confidence, the most fraternal esteem and trust. Each feels that the other has acted well his part, and that the conclusive victories of the Union cause do honor to each and all, being the fruits of their well-combined efforts and their perfect co-operation. We sincerely hope that it may be found practicable to hold the contemplated grand review near Washington, and that Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard, and their compeers, may all be present. It seems to us that the soldiers would be willing to postpone for a few days their eagerly waited return to their homes in order to participate in such a parade; the like of which may not be seen on this continent for a century to come.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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SELF DENIAL.—It is a matter that cannot be too often considered, that real happiness health, order, peace, and bounty, depend on self-denial. If nature, in its wild state and wishes and indulgent sensualities, is to be humored, a dose of poison is brewing, a scourge for the fool's back is preparing—like drunkards who sit down in good humor to tipple, but soon proceed to black eyes. No man ever found a happy life by chance, or yawned it into being with a wish. Even the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent only take it by force. So that perfect peace may be won by perpetual war, and the health of the spirit by the *death of the flesh.* My old maxim is, that religion will cost us something, but the want of it infinitely more.—*Rev. R. Cecil.*

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A VERY PERTINENT QUESTION.—The Lacrosse (Wis) *Democrat*, in its issue of August 29th, 1864, closes a fierce political leader against Mr. Lincoln's re-election with the following words: "If he is elected to misgovern for another four years, we trust some bold hand will pierce his heart with a dagger-point for the public good." Is not the man who wrote the above a proper subject for arrest as an "accessory" to Booth "before the act." That's Copperheadism for you!"

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MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—So successful does the money order office work that it is greatly to be enlarged. One hundred and thirty-nine offices were established on the first of November last. On the first of June 280 more will be established. The amount of money orders issued last quarter was $588,462 24, on which Government received about five thousand dollars. There are about $40,000 constantly lying in the hands of postmasters, subject to call.

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DR. PAYSON says, "If you put a bright shilling into a child's hand, he will be pleased with it; but tell him of an estate in reserve for him, and he pays little attention to you. So men and women are often more delighted with present comforts than with the prospects of future glory."

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Now that the war is over what shall we do with our Generals? Why, send them abroad as Foreign Ministers and let the Europeans get a look at them. Send Grant to England, Sheridan to France and Thomas to Russia. We are not so sure about Sherman, who is an excellent soldier, but we fear, is not much of

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865.


## THE END.

The end has come. The rebellion is completely crushed and destroyed. With the surrender of the rebel forces in Texas under Magruder and Smith, ends the most terrific and bloody rebellion ever recorded in the annals of time. Victory, glorious and complete, crowns the arms of the republic. Out of four years of bloody fratricidal war, she comes not only victorious, but with renewed strength and vigor. Phœnix like from her old ashes she rises plumed for a higher flight, for a more glorious future. To-day stands demonstrated before the world the great fact, that republican institutions are a triumphant success. For four long weary years have we endured the fiery trial. The smoke of battle is now clearing away and reveals us to the world, battle scarred it is true, but purified, renewed, strengthened and prepared to enter upon the new field before us, with the wisdom gained from experience, with the self-reliance resulting from success, and with purer, higher, nobler views of the destiny before us.

We can now go forth with the fullest assurance to preach civil and religious liberty to all the world. The hopes of Europe's toiling millions have been realized, their prayers have been answered, and we are able to invite them now to the fairest, freest land on earth and to give homes to them and theirs as fast as steam can bring them to our shores. The time is near at hand when the industrial interest of our country no longer shackled by the legislative machinations of Southern slave drivers, shall rapidly advance to such a degree of prosperity as has never yet been seen. With the complete restoration of peace and tranquility to our land, Europe will experience such an exodus and this country such a tide of immigration as the world has never witnessed. There is no limit to the prospect of wealth, grandeur and prosperity which stretches out before us in the future. We have but to go forth and possess the land. No pent up Utica contracts our powers the whole boundless continent is ours. Let us give honor then to the stout hearts and strong arms of our brave soldiers who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of our country's liberties—to the gallant Generals who have led them—to the wise statesmen, who have guided the ship of state through the storm—to our martyr President, the magnanimuous Lincoln, and above all to Him who rules the destinies of nations, and who has brought us once more to the haven of Peace and has granted unto us the prospect of a more magnificent and glorious future than has ever been vouchsafed to any people.

## THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

This is the most important question now before the American people, or that will be submitted to them for the next four years to come. It may, in all probability, be the leading feature of the next presidential canvass. If we can devine the political future by the actions of the politicians of the present, unquestionably, politics are drifting rapidly in this direction. The policy of the administration can alone set at nought the tendency of this question to become the leading principle in the next presidential canvass. Should the administration determine to give the loyal colored population of the South, a voice in the selection of representatives to Congress, the movements of many leading men of the nation will be handsomely anticipated. This question, looming up so formidably as it does, calls forth the candid consideration of every freeman. Let him weigh the issue likely to be presented, without prejudice, without that repulsive feeling toward a different race that so frequently controls us, without that display of vanity which unfortunately for us, in one of our leading peculiarities. Let magnanimity, patriotism and the best interests of our country prompt our actions, and if we can then oppose the principle, let us do it, if on the other hand we come to the conclusion that all men are entitled to the expression of their sentiments at the ballot box, let us say so. It is the privilege of every citizen of the United States to express his views pro or con, upon any and every leading question, it therefore becomes necessary for him to prepare his mind to act intelligently, and to enable our readers to do this, we intend to present the views of leading journals and statesmen through these columns as often as they appear. This was our object when we published the article from the *Pittsburgh Gazette* two weeks ago, and the extracts from the *New York World* and *Herald* a week or two previous. We desire to make our paper the reflector of all the leading ideas of the country, we do not expect that all will endorse our articles and selections, it would be very singular, indeed, if it were so when there is so much diversity of opinion.

The Copperheads will blindly and fiercely oppose the enfranchisement of the negro. They have advocated the enslavement of the whole race with a persistency worthy of a better cause, and now having to yield to the decrees of abolition, they will throw every obstacle in the way of the elevation of these unfortunates. They will appeal to the low predjudices of the masses, and endeavor to create greater hatred in the breasts of their adherents towards them. This may be consistent, but we doubt whether it is in strict accordance with the dictates of manliness. Now, to be plain, we know several dozen of colored men that we would sooner see march to the ballot box and cast their ballots than an equal number of Copperheads we can name. And we are satisfied that the facts will warrant the assertion. According to Copperhead ethics cowards and traitors, who aided and abetted the rebellion as long as there was a rebellion to aid and abet, who burned barns and saw mills, intimidated Union men, who held meetings and organized resistance to the draft, who when drafted, skedaddled to Canada or other parts unknown, who organized Knights of the Golden Circle and confederated with the agents of the rebels to assassinate the President, should vote, while the loyal colored man, who at the call of his country, rushed to the field, a willing sacrifice for the axiom of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal;" and under the eye of his officer and the flag of his country charged to the cannon's wide mouth, filled as it was, with the missles of death, to be carried away a wreck for life, mangled and bleeding, is to be disfranchised. Reader, which do you think is entitled to vote?

## SLAVERY--IS IT DEAD?

One of the greatest errors committed by the great and good founders of our nation and framers of our constitution, was the taking it for granted, that slavery languishing and apparently dying, would soon be dead. So thinking they passed it by and left it to revive and grow to life and strength, and eventually to bring upon us all the horrors of one of the most terrific rebellions ever recorded in the pages of history. Are we in no danger of a similar error? Our noble President, in the exercise of the most wonderful magnanimity, was stricken down by the bloody hand of an assassin, driven to his foul deed by the fiendish spirit of slavery. Let us beware of over-leniency. The depraved spirit of slavery cannot be affected by considerations of gratitude, it is wholly depraved and incapable of being moved by any of the finer feelings usually pertaining to humanity. We see this spirit already showing itself in the legislation of Tennessee where the lower house has passed a bill making separate laws for the freedmen, with a clause providing for returning them to other States, which looks very much like a fugitive slave law. We must remember that the Amendment is not yet ratified. Already the enemies of freedom are plotting mischief. Let us not dismiss the work half done. Let it be kept before the people until it is completely finished. Let not the question be dismissed until the amendment has been fully ratified and slavery forever and irrevocably abolished. Rest not until its foul stain is purged forever from our statute books. Shall States be permitted to return to our national councils, with the contaminating influence of slavery still clinging to their skirts, and possibly containing the germ of some future rebellion? Let us not forget that there are those who still cling to this fruitful source of all our troubles—this vampyre that, for years, has sucked the life-blood of the nation—this moral Upas-tree, which, for more than half a century, has blighted with ignorance and poverty the fair fields of the sunny south—this Pandora's box, that has brought war into our land with all its woes—that has caused so many fields to be drenched with fraternal blood—that has brought mourning to almost every household in the land. There are those who in the face of the widows and orphans it has made—in full view of a nation groaning under the debt it has imposed upon us—nay more, of murdered and starved fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, whose bones lie bleaching on southern plains, will and do plead for its preservation in some form. There may be no danger of a reinstatement of slavery in its old form, but there is already an effort being made to preserve it in the modified form of caste or serfdom. Let us be watchful and see that not the least vestige of the accursed institution be permitted to remain. We have had a bitter experience. Let us see to it, not only that the snap of the slave-driver's whip and the clanking of chains and shackles, be no more heard in the land, but, that not the slightest shadow of the vile system be permitted to remain. Then, indeed, shall a new era arise in the history of these United States—an era of true freedom.

## THE SHERMAN STANTON DIFFICULTY

The governments' disapproval of the armistice and negotions generally, of Gen'l. Sherman with Gen'l. Joe. Johnston, has called down all the wrath of that veteran upon the head of Secretary Stanton. The intelligence of Sherman's negotiations fell upon the country with about the same effect that a disastrous defeat in the field would have been received. There was only one voice to be heard in regard to this General's bungling, and that was the voice of disapproval and condemnation. Every one felt great respect for the man who had won so many battles and completed the greatest march recorded in modern warfare, and when it was reported that Johnston had surrendered to the terms dictated by Gen. Grant, all with one accord said let General Sherman rest. The tongue that had been ready to condemn, now, in respect for the illustrious man, was hushed, and the country had come to the conclusion that it was only a blunder, and the least said in regard to it the better. But since Gen. Sherman's arrival in Washington, it appears this is not to be the case. He has written a letter to a Col. Bowman, in which he pronounces Secretary Stanton an assassin with as much coolness as though such things were ordinary occurrences with him, and hints that his official position will not shield him, etc. It is very true that Secretary Stanton can endure about as much abuse as one man should endure, and we hope that he will treat this attack of Gen. Sherman with his usual indifference. If Sherman is determined to write himself down an idiot, and thus overshadow a bright military career, as not a few other Generals have done, we hope that he will have only himself to blame.

John Sherman, the brother of the General, we learn, is out in an explanation of three or four columns to explain the General's position. It is quite probable it will take fourty and four columns to satisfy the American public that the General was justifiable in adopting the policy which he did. The letter has been so little appreciated that up to this moment we have not had the pleasure of perusing a copy, nor do we expect to have until the Copperheads open up their columns to receive it. The Copperheads will hail this disaffection of Gen. Sherman as a god-send, and we expect that he will be trotted out for President without delay. But it will take long to convince our people that the man who conducted such a beautiful piece of diplomacy is a fit man for the high position of chief magistrate of the American people. For the credit of the General, we hope the matter will be dropped by both he and his friends, and the people, who ever stand ready to forgive and forget, will wipe out of their recollection the humiliation which they felt on the receipt of the intelligence of Sherman's negotiations with Johnston.

A gentleman requests us to say that he has ordered several hundred of the new style Jeff. Davis' Petticoats for the Copperheads of Bedford county. The style will be varied for a few of the *patriarchs*.

## TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The great length of the testimony submitted to the Court in these cases makes it utterly impossible for a weekly journal to publish it. The goverament closed its testimony several days ago, reserving the right to open again at will. Booth, it appears, was the chief conspirator, employed by the rebel agents in Canada, who acted under instructions from Richmond. Davis, Sanders, Seddon and other leading rebels are clearly implicated. The conspiracy was first organized in August, 1863, for the purpose of abducting the President, but when the different times fixed upon arrived they were foiled.

The persons on trial are Dr. Samuel Mudd, Mrs. Surratt, Atzerott, O'Laughlin, Spangler, Harrold, Payne and Arnold. Dr. Mudd set Booth's leg after the assassination. He was a confederate of Booth for some time as is clearly shown. Mrs. Surratt was one of the leading characters. The conspirators met at her house. On the day of the assassination she rode out to Surrattsville, a distance of ten miles, and stated that certain parties would be out there for certain weapons deposited with a hotel keeper named Lloyd. Payne, the hardest wretch of them all, was clearly identified as the man who attempted to assassinate the Seward family. He is said to be a Kentuckian. Atzerott was to kill Vice President Johnson but proved too great a coward for the task. O'Laughlin was to kill Gen. Grant, but the General left the city before the hour fixed for the assassination. Spangler was a stage carpenter and assisted Booth to arrange the President's box, and arranged the scenery of the stage in such a manner that Booth could escape. Harrold was with Booth when he was caught. He frequently boasted that "we are the assassins of the President." Arnold, though originally in the plot to abduct the President, appears to have backed out of the assassination some three weeks prior to its consummation. He is the only one likely to escape the penalty of death. Let the law be strictly enforced and every one of them receive the deserts which he so justly merits.

## OUR DEBT—FREE TRADE.

Suppose our debt to be three thousand millions of dollars, bearing an average interest of six per cent. per annum, and the ordinary expenses of our government to be one hundred and twenty millions of dollars per annum; we will have to provide three hundred millions a year by duties or foreign imports and internal taxes. The Philadelphia *North American* illustrates the difficulties which attend the collection of so much revenue, and the fallacy of the free trade theory in this manner:

"To raise $300,000,000 a year by duties on imports, at an average rate of duty of 30 per cent., would require the importation of one thousand millions per annum. To state the question in this form is to give it this emphatic answer: We cannot pay the thirteen hundred millians a year for the privilege of dealing with foreigners. The importation of articles that we cannot raise or make ourselves to the extent of two hundred, and possibly three hundred millions a year, we can bear; and such a sum will be sufficient to give proper energy to our mercantile marine, and to knit us in peaceful intercourse with other nations."

This amount will be paid, too, by the export and sale of our surplus products of agriculture and mining, and in this way will be of importance in the adjustment of our national economy. But we must not permit ourselves to go beyond this wholesome limit by heeding the sophistries of the free trade men of England and France. Their free trade will not suit us. It is well enough for them to admit our grain and flour and Indian corn and cotton free of duty, because they cannot do without them or raise enough of them for their own purposes; and to protess a willingness to admit our textile and metalic fabrics free, because they can produce them at home as cheap, or a little cheaper than we can, aided as they are by overflowing capital and abundant laborers.

But while they were in the same stage of national existence that we now are, they were ardent protectionists, nay, strict prohibition men, and by perseverance in such policy for centuries they have earned the power they now wield. They exercise this power mainly by sticking close to the principle that gold is the only standard of value, and that everybody shall pay them in gold; but at the same time they encourage everybody to put themselves in their power by contracting debts in paper issues, in order that what they sell may bring paper prices and be paid for in gold.

This enables them to hold all our banks, bankers and currency in subjection to the money power of London and Paris, and by this unhealthy dependence on them, they make or break us at their pleasure. Hence the present concern of the London *Times* and other English and French journals that we shall speedily resume specie payments, and that Mr. McCulloch will shape the movements of the Treasury of the United States so as to put our agriculture, commerce and manufactures in their keeping.

The people of this country should on this point take a lesson out of not very ancient English history, and profit by it. They should recollect that specie payments were suspended in England in 1797, and not resumed until 1825, although the great European war closed in 1815. It took England ten years to set her house in order after a great war, and it certainly will not take us less to close the accounts of our war for the suppression of a gigantic rebellion and the preservation of the national life.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

## NORTHERN COURAGE.

A Virginia letter writer says: "One good effect of the war on the Southern mind is very manifest; the people, and more especially the soldiers, have been thoroughly disabused of the notion that Northern men are lacking in fighting qualities. An incident related to us by a member of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry will serve as an illustration. He was scouting with two comrades last spring in the vicinity of Spottsylvania. They lay baok in the woods while a cavalry column of ours was passing, and seeing two men of the First Michigan Cavalry a short distance in the rear, pounced upon them and demanded their surrender. The Michiganders made no reply, but commenced feeling for their pistols, seeing which the rebels fired but missed their aim, and directly afterwards heard pistol balls whizzing in uncomfortable proximity to their own heads. After the exchange of a few more shots, the greybacks were fain to return to the woods without the coveted prisoners. Our informant concluded with the remark, that he had never known a man of Custar's Michigan brigade to be captured without a fight, whatever might be the odds against him."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Edinburgh Review for April has just made its appearance upon our table. Though late it is ever welcome and its contents never spoil by keeping. The articles in the present number are:—Taine's History of English Literature, Heraldic Manuals, The Australian Colonies, Madame Roland, Leckey's Influence of Rationalism, The Church and Mosque of St. Sophia, Memories of Dumont de Bostaquet, Tuscan Sculpture, Guizot's Meditations on Christianity, The Law of Patents, and all display the scholarly ability, extended range of thought and research, and brilliant discussion characteristic of the English Quarterlies. Leonard Scott & Co., are entitled to the thanks of all lovers of English Literature, for the fine style in which they get up their reprints of these valuable Quarterlies, and the liberal terms at which they furnish them. The Westminster, Edinburgh, North British, London Quarterly and Blackwood are all furnished at fifteen dollars per annum.

HARPERS MAGAZINE for June contains its usual variety of illustrated articles, stories, poetry, tales and anecdotes. It fills its peculiar sphere in our periodical literature without a rival To all who want pleasant and interesting reading matter for recreation, we would say by all means buy Harper's.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June comes to us frieghted with a variety of able and interesting articles in its various Departments of Art, Literature and politics. Among which—A Letter about England, John Brown's Raid, Richard Cobden, Modern Improvements and Our National Debt, Late Scenes in Richmond and The Place of Abraham Lincoln in History are first to attract attention.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. The June number of this excellent magazine makes its appearance upon our table with a great variety of interesting reading for the little folks. Among the contents we note—Among the Lions, The Robin, Three Days in Camp Douglass concluded, Lessons on Magic, The Wild Goose, A Business Letter, Our Dogs continued, Farming for Boys continued and Winnuing his Way continued &c., &c.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—From the first engraving, Recollections of Love, to the end of the Editor's Department, engravings and all, the contents of the June number, are good and well worth a careful perusal.

[From the New York Herald of May 24.]

## The Grandest Military Display in the World.

Yesterday the magnificent review at Washington began. The vast army of two hundred thousand American soldiers commenced to pass before the President and the Lieutenant General. Washington was, of course, crowded with strangers from all parts of the Union, and their cheers expressed to the brave veterans the gratitude which the country feels toward them for its preservation. There have been many great military displays in the past; but never before has there been one so grand as this. Neither Napoleon or Wellington ever saw so many veterans in one army at one time. When Napoleon reviewed his army of two hundred thousand men at the opening of his first Russian campaign, many of his soldiers were young conscripts fresh from the farm and the counter. The great Russian army, reviewed by the Duke of Wellington after the capitulation of Paris, in 1814, numbered only one hundred and sixty-thousand. But our army, which is, in fact, but a part of our force, since the commands of Thomas, Schofield, Curtis, Ord, Canby, Foster, and others, are not represented, is composed entirely of veterans, and is quite two hundred thousand strong.

It is not mere numbers however which make the display at Washington so grand. This review is a review of triumph. The troops which file before the thousands of spectators at Washington are not preparing for battle. They have come out of the war triumphant, and all their battles are over. Leading them we see Peace and Victory hand in hand. The gallant conquerors of many a hard fought field are going home to share the blessings they have won for the nation. They are not only heroes, but they are the heroes of the sublimest conflict in all history. They have been battling for that great principle of democracy for which so many valiant martyrs in former times have fallen in vain, and they have secured the perpetuity of that Union upon which the hopes of the oppressed of all climes and countries depend. They are the champions of free government throughout the world. The applause which greets them comes not from the Washington crowds alone, nor from the millions of their fellow-citizens in all the States; but we can hear it ringing across the Atlantic, echoed alike from the Alps and the Andes, and swelled by the majestic chorus of republican voices from Mexico to Denmark. From one end of the world to the other the people thank our soldiers for having conquered in the people's cause. Two hundred thousand American soldiers are marching on through Washington today. Every regiment, brigade, and division has its proud record, which the spectators eagerly recall. Those fine fellows fought at Antietam, and those at Atlanta. Here are the men who held Lee in a vice, and yonder come Sherman's legions who passed like a sword through the vitals of the rebellion. We leave to our correspondents the grateful task of noting the achievements of the troops in line, and pause to ask ourselves where their march is to end. They are going home; but will they stay there long? With one quarter of the number Scott captured Mexico. With one half of that tremendous army Canada would be ours. With such a body of veterans our generals could humble the pride of combined Europe. Where will their grand march end? This is a question which no one can answer now. One thing is, nevertheless, sure. These thousands of soldiers may fight no more; their remaining years may be passed in quiet usefulness at their homes; one by one they may pass away honored and beloved by all, like the patriots of the Revolution; scattered far and wide, their bodies may rest sweetly beneath the flowers and the grasses; but all this while their souls and those of their slain comrades will be marching on. On—till thrones shake and crumble at the sound of their coming, and are crushed beneath their steady tramp. On—till the people everywhere rise and demand their liberties with invincible voices. On—till no despot tyrranizes over his fellow-men, and no aristocracy lords it over the down-trodden masses. On—till every nation is a republic and every man a freeman. On—till the soldiers of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan have saved the world as they have saved the Union. On, and on, and on!

## FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, May 27.

Major General Wilson has ordered all the the Confederate States, mules, horses, harness, wagons and leather, not required for the use of his cavalry corps, to be turned over to Col. Foster, Q. M. G., to be distributed amongst the poor people as a loan from the United States, but returnable whenever called for by the proper authority.

Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed up to-night for Cincinnatti, and 130 for St. Louis.

A Memphis dispatch of May 26 says that telegraphic communication has been opened to New Orleans.

Gen. Forrest is on his plantation at Tahoma, Miss.

Jackson advices state that the rebel Legislature met there on the 20th, and instructed Gov. Clark to appoint Judges Fisher and Gorgas commissioners to Washington and confer with President Johnson on the subject of calling a convention with a view to restore Mississippi to the Union.

*Surrender of Kirby Smith's Forces.*

The Memphis *Bulletin's* New Orleans special of the 23d says: Gens. Price, Buckner, Brent and 9 staff officers arrived to-day as commissioners from Kirby Smith to Negotiate with Canby for terms of surrender.

Price, Buckner and Dick Taylor, on the part of rebels, had a consultation with Canby and Herron, the result of which, was reported to be the surrender of all the rebels in the trans-Mississippi department, on the same terms as were accorded to Johnston and Lee.

## FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans *Times'* Brazos correspondence of the 12th says: The Liberal force which captured Montery was 7,000 strong.

General Negrete, after occupying the place levied a loan of $400,000 in specie.

In the fight at Saltillo the Imperialists Gens. Victoriana, Lepedo and Fierro were wounded, but escaped in the fight. Cortinas captured $50,000 in specie while Negrete was attacking Matamoras on the 29th.

The rebel Gen. Slaughter fortified the left bank of the Rio Grande and opened an artillery fire to prevent his troops from reaching the river for water.

A party of guerrillas recently attempted to kidnap the Empress from the City of Mexico.

The unpopularity of Maximilian is still further confirmed.

The interior of Texas is in a terribly disorganized condition.

A telegraph line has been constructed from San Antonio and Austin to Matamoras.

The French and English war vessels off the Rio Grande, joined the United States sloop of war, Oneida, in firing half-hour guns on the announcement of the death of President Lincoln.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The Post office Department has contracted for the conveyance of the mails, daily and back on the route from Lincoln, California, to Portland Oregon, including intermediate points, the service to commence on the first of July, at a compensation of $225,000 annually.

Alabama has been divided into three internal revenue districts, but no appointments of assessors and collectors have yet been made.

John T. Ford, of Ford's Theatre was yesterday unconditionally released from the Old Capital prison, where he had been confined since his return from Richmond a few days after the assassination of President Lincoln.

### *The Indictment Against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge—Probable Indictment of General Lee.*

WASHINGTON May 25.

*The Trial of Jeff. Davis.*

The indictment against Jeff. Davis for high treason, of which you had the first information on Tuesday, has not yet been made public, but will probably be to-morrow. It includes John C. Breckinridge, and will probably be pushed to trial at once. The Court is composed of Chief Justice D. K. Carter, formerly of Ohio; Judge Olin, formerly of New York, and Judge Wiley, of this district.

General Robert E. Lee will be indicted by a grand jury in Richmond within a few days for treason. The moment he is indicted his parole is of no further use to him, and he will find himself in the same predicament as Jeff. Davis.

### Official Declaration of the End of the War.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The following order has just been issued by the War Department:

That in all cases of military sentences by military tribunals during the war, the sentence be remitted and the prisoners be discharged.

The Adjutant General will issue immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By order of the President.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

### Decision by the Attorney General.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A special to the *Tribune*, from Washington on the 26th says: The Attorney General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the amnesty proclamation was a means only to secure a specified purpose, which was the suppression of the rebellion. The rebellion being ended, the amnesty is void. It does not restore citizenship, property or vested rights. The President has no power to pardon except for what is past. The executive clemency cannot stretch to the future; therefore the decree of confiscation must stand. The decision will be given in a few days.

### The Last of the rebel army Surrendered.

WASHINGTON, May 27—8:30 p. m.

*Major Gen. Dix:*

A dispatch from General Canby, dated at Now Orleans yesterday the 25th inst, states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of both the army and navy. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

### Terrific Explosion at Mobile.

CHICAGO, May 29.

The *Tribune* has a special dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 26th inst., which says: The ordnance depot and magazine at Mobile, exploded at 2 o'clock yesterday. The shock was terrific, and the whole city was shaken to its foundation. Eight squares of buildings were destroyed, and five hundred persons were buried in the ruins. The origin of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

SCHOOL OF MINES.—A school of Mines was established last year in connection with Columbia College, in this city, the first terms of which during the winter have been very fully attended. The ability of the corps of professors connected with the institution, the advantages of its location, and the rapid development of mining enterprise in the country, are such as will probably enable the trustees to render this fully equal to many foreign schools of the kind now frequented by American students.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE story of a plot at Memphis among the negro soldiers to massacre the paroled rebel prisoners is now said to be a hoax.—Gen. Washburne says it is false in every particular.

## Annexation of the British Provinces.

There are unmistakable signs in the neighboring Provinces of a revival of the annexation feeling of 1849. The reaction caused by the failure of the scheme for uniting all the provinces, has had its influence in this direction. The proposal to spend the trifle (£150,000 sterling a year for four years) voted by the British Parliament, in forts at and around Quebec, while nothing has been voted for the West, has naturally provoked unamiable feelings in the peninsular districts of Upper Canada. The fear that no commensurate gain would accrue to the Western tax payer—who contributes three-fourths of the customs' dues—for building a military railroad from Quebec to Halifax, has grown stronger every day as the prospect of a political union with the maratime Provinces has declined. And some of the local journals of the Upper Provinces are not backward in giving emphatic expression to sentiments strongly derogatory to the importance and value of continued British connexion. The industrial interests of the country east and west, are in a more backward condition than they have been for many years. And there is a large and steady emigration both from Lower and Upper Canada to the United States. These are facts which we record with anything but pleasure. The people of this country were satisfied to see the colonists make an experiment in federation, either as the dependency of the mother country or otherwise, as they might deem most profitable. Their failure—if failure it must be—is a matter for regret.—*New York Times.*

## Texas to feel the War.

What is in store for the unhappy people of Texas may be seen by the instructions of Grant to Sheridan for the campaign about to be inaugurated in that State. These authorize him to lay waste the whole country within the scope of his operations, in order to cut off the resources upon which the rebel generals in that quarter rely to enable them to carry on the war. Amore effectual method of bringing the enemy to a realizing sense of the folly of protracted resistance has not been discovered duriug this contest; and although it seems harsh and cruel, it is necessary and unavoidable. It will save the effusion of blood and much suffering, to make this struggle in Texas as short and severe as possible. Nothing less than the same wholesome experience of the horrors of this conflict endured by other rebel States will curb the haughty spirit of these Texan rebels.—*Phil. N. American.*

A CONVERTED REBEL—RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.—At a meeting of Southern men in Memphis, recently, Colonel Grace, of Arkansas spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am the man who drew up the ordinance of Secession in the Legislature of Arkansas; I have been in the field fighting against the Union for nearly four years, but now I am a conquered and whipped man. As I was gallant in going out to fight, I now propose to be gallant at surrendering and submitting to the arms of the Government that we cannot whip. I have no contempt for Federal authority now, if I ever had. I do not think there is a manly bosom in the South but that has higher respect for Northern gallantry than when we went into the fight. There may be some men in the North who think that the South had a hand in the death of our lamented President, but I know that the people of the South mourn over his death, and feel that they have lost a friend. The North has maintained this conflict nobly, and the South has nothing to be ashamed of. I am proud of the South—there is something in the very atmosphere that makes men great. So I say that the South is not an insignificant people; and if so great a people as they are cannot whip the world, who cannot come to the inevitable conclusion that the North is greater? And I am not going to stultify myself by saying I have been whipped by nobody. Now it is our duty to repent and go back to this great national church—repent, get absolution, and be baptized afresh. I know we will receive honorable and just terms. When I had an interview with the President, his heart seemed to be overflowing with love toward the Southern people. We first went out of the Union and threw down the gage of battle, and the North picked it up; we fired the first gun, and took the first fort—Fort Sumpter—which was taken back a few days ago. The North seemed to be unwilling to fight; they did not think we would fight, and so we thought of them, but to our sorrow, we have found out different; they seemed to spring up like mushrooms from all parts of the earth. Before this war I never saw a Federal officer hardly. I never felt the slightest oppression of the Federal Government; in fact, I never thought we had one until I went out to fight; then I found we did have a Government.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—The question of extending the right of suffrage to negroes in re-organizing the state Governments of the South is receiving a number of adherents since it was broached in Congress by Judge Kelly. The *N. Y. Herald* a day or two since came out squarely for giving the right of voting to colored men. The New York *World* (democratic) says it is necessary to give the blacks suffrage or the States will be perturbed. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Conservative) of Friday also favors the idea. and says:

"It would be a wise departure from the system of almost universal suffrage adopted in this country, to limit the right of voting by an ordained standard of education and intelligence—to decree the accomplishment, of reading or writing as a condition precedent to the exercise of the simplest right of citizenship but to make suffrage dependent upon the possession of property, or the color of the skin, or the hue of the hair, is an absurdity that has but to be named to be exploded. Where shall the line be drawn? Shall two hundred and fifty dollars vote, and forty-nine be excluded? And who shall determine the precise variety of shade that makes citizenship, or decide whether the brunette complexion or the kinky hair comes from an African an Asiatic or a European source? The only just rule is to follow the guidance of principle, and to yield to manhood or intelligence, common, civil, and political rights, and leave to men the determination for themselves of the rank they may hold, or yield to others, in the general order of society. The miserable theories of absolute inferiority are unworthy of discussion. If this inferiority be real, it will make itself manifest, and the 'master grace' will still be the master."—*Exchange.*

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—The following Pennsylvania regiments belonging to the Army of the Potomac, took part in the grand review at Washington and will be mustered out of the service upon their arrival in this State.

CAVALRY—1st, 2d, 6th, 17th and 20th regiments.

INFANTRY—Ninth Corps.—45th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 100th, 200th, 207th, 208th, 209 and 211th regiments.

Fifth Corps—11th, 56th, 83d, 88th, 91st, 107th, 117th, 118th 121st 142nd, 155th, 190th, 191st, 198th and 210th regiments.

Second Corps.—31st, 53d, 57th, 69th, 90th, 105th, 106th, 110th, 116th, 140th, 141st, 145th, 148th, 183d and 184th regiments.

Total Pennsylvania regiments from the Army of the Potomac—Infantry, 41; Cavalry, 5.

The following Pennsylvania regiments connected with General Sherman's army, participated in the review at Washington, and will no doubt reach home in a few days.

Twentieth Corps.—28th, 29th, 46th, 73d, 111th and 147th regiments.

Fourteenth Corps.—79th regiment.

JEFF'S PETTICOAT DISGUISE.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, in giving the details of the capture of Jeff. Davis, says that when our troops came to the tent occupied by the ex-President, they were met by Mrs. Davis, *en dishabille*, with:

"Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies, before they have time to dress!"

"All right, madame," said the corporal, "we will wait till you have on your duds."

Presently there appeared at the tent door an ostensible old lady, with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister.

"Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in!" said Mrs. Jeff. in a pleading tone.

"It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a pair of number thirteen calfskins.

"And whiskers, too!" said the sergeant, as he pulled the hood from her face, and lo! Jeff. Davis, in all his littleness, stood before them.

A "Spencer" was immediately pointed at his ear, and he was marched back to the tent and placed in durance vile. "How are the mighty fallen!" The great leader of the confederacy trying to escape the clutches of justice in his wife's petticoats!"

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN RICHMOND.—A Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore *American* speaking of the emigration to that city from the North for purposes of business says:—The pecuniary exhaustion of the people of Virginia is hardly yet understood at the North. The people have absolutely no money. Those who have been among the most opulent have nothing left but their lands and houses, and they are loth to part with these. The long established dislike of the Southern people to part with landed estate is now exaggerated by the fact that this is all they have left, and this is mixed also with an indisposition on the part of many to encourage the settlement of Northern men here. But necessity has no law, and much of the land of Virginia will probably change owners within the coming year. The owners in the burnt district hold very high views as to the value of their land, and appear to think that the city is to at once pass from an exhausting war to a career of unexampled prosperity.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Peterson's Bank Note Reporter for May gives the following among some twenty new counterfeits issued since the issue of April:

Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, N. J., 5s altered from 1s—vig. oval portrait of Columbus.

Bank of Montgomery county, Pa., 10s and 20s, altered—vig. building and gardens; portrait each side.

Belvidere Bank, New Jersey, 5s imitation—vig. two houses, wagons, cattle, horses, trees, &c.; male portrait on both lower corners; look out.

Counterfeit Postal Currency, New Issue 50 cent notes. On the top of the bill the words "Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurer and Designated Depositors of the United States," observe the two words "of the." on the genuine there is a little space between them not so in the imitation.

50 cent notes; the engraving is good, but the guilt frame around the head is very bad. The paper has, however, the appearance of common print paper, and is very whitish. The whole of it is a little smaller than the genuine. Six barrels on the right of Washington are very indistinct.

25 cent notes; poorly engraved, on good paper, and the guilt frame around the head don't show any guilt.

10 cent notes; very coarsely done, and the green ink very pale.

Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Pa., 2s altered—vig. female and two cows.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

EN ROUTE FOR TEXAS.—General Phil. Sheridan and staff passed through Erie on Tuesday evening, 23d ult., on their way to Texas. A large number of people assembled at the depot to see the gallant General and on his appearance on the platform of the car he was greeted with "three times three" and a "tiger."

THE story of the assassination of Kirby Smith is contradicted, apparently on the authority of his wife, who has arrived at Memphis. But he is between two fires—a portion of his men threaten to leave him if he persists in holding out, while others declare they will kill him if he attempts to surrender.

IT is understood in New-Orleans that the rebel Gen Hood recently escaped across the Mississippi at Tunica Bend. A pursuing party captured his baggage at Semmsport.

A FEW nights ago an unsuccessful attempt was made at Staunton, Va., to assassinate Brigadier General Duval, of the United States forces.

ON the 3d ult. the rebel Governor Watts, of Alabama, was arrested at Union Springs, in that State, and reached Montgomery, under guard, on the 5th ult.

IRAD HAWLEY, of New York, and largely identified with the Pennsylvania coal trade, died recently in Rome.

GEN. CUSTAR takes command of the Department of Missouri, which embraces the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

W. H. HURBERD, one of the oldest merchants of Richmond, Va., died a few days ago.

DISCHARGE OF WORKMEN.—Since the 1st of May 806 workmen have been discharged from the Charlestown (Mass.) navy-yard, making a saving of $600,000 a year.

IN the Tennessee Senate a bill has been introduced requiring all persons elected to office to take an oath that they have in no way aided the rebellion.

GEN. BUTLER has been invited to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Fall Biver, Mass., but declines on account of prior engagements.

LAST week 28,000,090 feet of lumber arrived at Chicago, being 10,000,000 feet more than ever before received in one week.

THE salary of a New York Common Councilman is $2,000, but his "pickings" are illimitable.

POLES of the Grand Dutchy of Posen, accused of high treason, are now being tried before the high criminal court of Berlin.

ENGLISH sportsmen now name many of their race horses after the famous battle-fields of our civil war.

A LETTER from Munich announces the death of Franklin Webster, United States consul.

MAJOR GEN. Sedgwick's sword, worn by him on the day of his death, has been presented to the Connecticut Legislature.

A POLITICAL revolution has taken place in Hayti. Cape Haytien, Gonaives and St. Marks have been taken by the rebels.

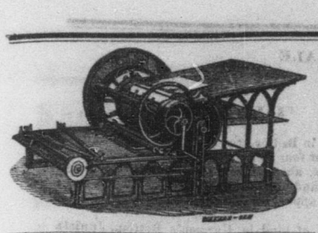
IN Northern Alabama meetings are constantly held, with a view of returning the States to the Union, and are largely attended.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gave a decision affirming the constitutionality of legal-tender notes.

OVER three million dollars has been disbursed in Chicago by the Government for horses and mules within the past year.

THERE is a woman in Quebec 113 years old. Her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren number 226.

THE rapadity with which President Johnson dispatches public business is remarked by all who visit the Executive office.




# Bedford Inquirer.

**BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865.**


### TO OUR FRIENDS.

The war has drawn rapidly to a close, and public questions are becoming more profoundly important and interesting than ever they were before. Not only the adjustment of the terms of peace, and the future constitutional relations of the states, but all the momentous measures of finance and taxation will need to be discussed within the next four years. No citizen will be able to make up his mind intelligently on these subjects without the aid of the newspapers, which have now become the great forum of public discussion.

On all public questions the INQUIRER has clear, decided, well-established principles, which it means to utter with its usual boldness and freedom. The preservation of our National Integrity at all hazards; Universal Liberty for all men; Freedom of Speech, and of the Press; the Limitation of the Powers of the Government; Economical and Equal Legislation; and the Just Distribution of Taxes—these are among the leading principles that it designs to maintain with all its ability and zeal, yet with moderation and judgment. Its tone, as heretofore, will be outspoken, candid and fearless, but in strict observance of all the recognised courtesies of public debate.

We trust that the principles and aims of the INQUIRER will ensure from its old friends the same generous support and encouragement which they have given it in years past, and that its usefulness will be greatly increased by a large accession of new names to its list of subscribers.

### CAMPAIGN INQUIRER.

The importance of the approaching election calls forth all our energies, and to meet a deficiency generally experienced for want of proper reading matter, we will issue the INQUIRER as a campaign paper from and after the FIRST OF JULY until the week after the October election. EVERY UNION MAN IN THE COUNTY, WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION, SHOULD HAVE A COPY. Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

**TERMS:**

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.25 if not paid within three months, and $2.50 if not paid within the year.

THE CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 copy, | in advance | $ | 65 cts. |
| 10 copies | do. | | 6.00 |
| 20 do. | do. | | 11.00 |
| 40 do. | do. | | 21.00 |
| 100 do. | do. | | 50.00 |

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

PREMIUMS:

For a Club of Twenty we will send one copy of the CAMPAIGN INQUIRER, free, to the getter up of the Club.

For a Club of Forty we will send a copy of the INQUIRER, free, one year, to the getter up of the Club.

For a Club of One Hundred we will send a copy of the INQUIRER, free, one year, and a large Steel Engraving, 20x24, of EDWARD EVERETT or WASHINGTON IRVING, valued at $3.00.

And to the person who will get us the largest list of subscribers, over one hundred, we will give as a premium, a copy of

**Webster's Pictorial Unabridged Dictionary,**

Valued at $8. This edition contains 1500 illustrations, several thousand synonyms and all the improvements up to 1863. Who will take the Dictionary?

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

Specimen copies will be sent FREE.

Address

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
*Publishers Bedford Inquirer,*
Bedford, Pa.

☞ We go to press a day earlier than usual this week in order to enable our office employees to keep the day of humiliation and prayer in accordance with the Proclamation of the President. This must be our excuse for the want of our usual quantity and variety of news.

THANKS.—Hon. Wm. D. Kelly and Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of the House of Representatives of the United States, and Hon. George W. Householder, of the State Senate, will accept our thanks for a number of highly valuable public documents.

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.—We hope our friends will exert themselves to their utmost to raise us a large list of campaign subscribers. *Every Union man in Bedford county should take the Bedford* INQUIRER. Let this be borne in mind. We will send out our prospectus this week. Friends, exert yourselves. The County Convention assembles on the 27th instant, and immediately there. after we desire to commence issuing our paper as a campaign sheet.

EXIT NATIONAL DEBT.—Certain leading parties of capitalists in New York have started the project of paying off the National Debt by subscription. Com. Vanderbuilt gives $500,000, and Bonner, the *Ledger* man, $40,000. Each share is to be worth $20,000. Capitalists will make money by it; as it now is, they will be obliged to pay from $10,000 to $100,000 per year tax.

### UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union men of Bedford County are requested to elect delegates on Saturday, June 24th, at the usual place and hour of holding such elections, in the several Boroughs and and Townships of this county, to meet in County Convention in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to aid in completing the great work of restoration.

The following persons are authorized and requested to hold the delegate elections above mentioned.

Bedford Borough—W. W. Shuck, A. B. Carn.
Bedford Township—Jacob Barnhart, Lieut. Levi Smith.
Broad Top Township—Capt. Eli Eichelberger, G. W. Figard.
Bloody Run Borough—Wm. P. Barndollar, Sam'l. Williams.
Colerain Township—H. W. Smith, E. J. Diehl.
Cumberland Valley Township—John Deremer. Francis Growden.
Harrison Township—James Mullen, John Barmond.
Hopewell Township—John N. Davis, Wm. Young.
Juniata Township—Leonard Bittner, Abraham S. Richey.
Liberty Township—Lewis Putt, D. S. Berkstresser.
Monroe Township—John Grove, George Weimer.
Napier Township—John W. Davis, G. S. Mullen.
Londonderry Township—John Evans, Samuel Logue.
Providence East Township—Jacob Pee, A. J. Nycum.
Providence West Township—J. H. Sparks, Wm. Woy.
Snake Spring Township—John Shuss, Sol. F. Diehl.
St. Clair Township—Wm. Oster, John Blackburn.
Southampton Township—Jacob T. Browning, Geo. Lashley.
Schellsburg Borough—Dr. J. C. Ealy, Jno. E. Colvin.
Union Township—Joseph Griffith, A. H. Hull, Esq.
Woodberry Middle Township—D. H. Longenecker, Rinard L. Replogle.
Woodberry S. Township—H. H. Fisher, J. B. Snowberger.

G. W. RUPP,
*Chairman Union County Committee.*
Bedford May 26th, 1865.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTION FRAUDS.—A copy of the report of this Committee has reached this office. We have had very little time to examine it, but we hope, at some future day, to be able to lay it before our readers, or at least copious extracts from it. The greater part of the report refers directly to Bedford county, and we conclude it is pretty severe on several who figured conspicuously about the time of the assembling of the return judges last fall. There are two reports. The majority report is signed by Messrs. Jas. R. Kelley, Wm. B. Waddell, and J. H. Negley; the minority report bears the signatures of Messrs. A. Anderson, and A. Grady. These gentlemen do not pretend to deny the facts arrayed by so many witnesses, but satisfy themselves in venting their wrath, if they had any, on Hon. John Cessna. This gentleman needs no vindication at our hands, his reputation will not suffer by having his motives impugned by these Copperhead gentlemen who could find no other vindication for their disreputable position.

THE NEW POSTMASTER AND POST OFFICE.—Colin Loyer, Esq., having been appointed Postmaster by Mr. Lincoln, took possession of that office on last Monday. Mr. Loyer was Postmaster under General Taylor's administration, and his uniform courtesy and prompt attention to the duties of the office won for him the kind plaudits of the community. He has entirely refitted the Post Office boxes, casing, &c., and everything presents the neatness and cleanliness which should characterize public offices. A large number of boxes have been added, so that in the future, the public can be fully accommodated. The retiring officer, William Kiser, has the kind wishes of the entire community. He retires from four years of arduous labor with much credit.

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.—This machine is said, by good judges, to be the best article of the kind in use. Its manufacturers claim it to be the "Best Machine in the World," and we are not surprised at this, if the evidence before us is to be credited. The "Buckeye" was first introduced in 1857, and the good features embraced in it, immediately attracted the attention of practical and scientific men everywhere, who were interested in lessening the toils of the farmer. PETER H. SHIRES of this place, is the Agent for this county. He is prepared to supply all orders for them at the lowest cash rates. Farmers, now is the time to buy. Go to SHIRES' at once and save money.

HYDRANTS.—It becomes necessary, however sorry we may be to do it, to call the attention of the "city fathers" to the fact that a large number of hydrants are out of repair, and large quantities of water are wasting. We know full well how sensitive these gentlemen are on this subject, but with all due respect for their feelings, duty compels us to tell them that, unless immediate repairs are made the town will suffer for water. We have had a very wet season. Nothing, it is said, pays up better than weather. If this is the case, and it generally is, we must expect a dry season, at least, it would be wisdom to prepare for it. We were about to add, in time of war prepare for peace, but as the adage runs the other way, we prefer this: in time of wet weather prepare for dry.

☞ Several persons residing in Freedom township, in this county, in the early part of the war enlisted in the Rebel service—some of whom have since returned to their old homes. Indignant at this, a meeting of the loyal men of the township was held at Mr. Moritz's on the 20th inst., who resolved that they would not allow any persons to remain among them who had left to enlist in the rebel army, and appointed a committee to wait upon those who have, or may return hereafter, and notify them to leave within twenty-four hours after such notice.—*Adams Sentinel.*

☞ We have been requested to ask the public to assist, on Friday (to-day,) in preparing the Cemetery grounds. Much labor is yet required to make it the pleasant receptacle for the dead that it should be. If each family will send one member to assist, much will be accomplished towards the desired object.

REMARKABLE.—A young mare, the property of Philip Basler, of Middle Woodberry township, this county, aged four years, has given birth to twin colts twice within the last fifteen months. In four years her progeny has been as great in number as the years of her age.

THE SOLDIERS ARE COMING HOME.—Happy news! How its announcement will cheer the heart of many a weary wife and mother who, at home, in tears and in prayers have waited for the return of their loved ones. These are now on the road home. They are coming covered with the dust of the march—they are coming grim with the blackness of battle—they are coming from fields of immortal victory and invincible valor. Let us all prepare to meet them; to garland them with flowers, to greet them with applause, and cast at their feet a nation's gratitude for deliverance from treason. We must make room for the bronzed veterans everywhere. They deserve the front seats in every assemblage of honor. They are entitled to the blandest smiles and the sweetest kisses of beauty. To them belongs the nation's blessing. The soldiers of the Republic are now its crown jewels, more glorious and richer than any which glisten in the diadem of a king. The soldiers are coming home! Thank God! Let every village, town and city prepare their ovations for the coming men. Let every humble hearth be swept for the return of its idol. Let every parlor be illuminated. Mothers, wives, sisters, children, shout the glad news over mountain and valley, clap your hands and rejoice! The soldiers are coming home! The war is over! Victory is ours! The Republic is safe! and Freedom is perpetuated!—*Exchange.*

AN EFFICIENT OFFICER.—*The Alleghenian* of last week, published at Ebensburg, says:

"There being no further call for his services in an official point of view, and in conformity with the order of the President that the expenses of the Government be reduced wherever possible, Mr. M. S. Harr has been relieved from duty as Commissioner of the Draft for this District. The other members of the Board of Enrollment will probably be discharged in a few days."

We have been well acquainted with Mr. Harr for many years, and we are prepared to add our testimony to his many good qualities. It gave us great pleasure to learn that the government had found so good a man for the office of Commissioner for our neighboring district. And since his office is no longer necessary, we know that he will carry the kind wishes of many friends with him in his retirement.

COUNTY OFFICER'S FEES.—The following is a copy of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, increasing the fees of the several county officers of this commonwealth. It will be observed that the Act is merely temporary in its provisions, and authorizes the increase to be demanded during the present year only:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That for one year from the passage of this Act, the Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Orphans Court, Clerks of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Recorder of Deeds, and Register of Wills, of the counties of this Commonwealth, shall be and they are hereby authorized to add to, collect and receive, twenty per cent. in addition to the sum total of all fees allowed by law: *Provided*, That this Act shall not apply to the counties of Philadelphia, and Allegheny, Susquehanna, Bradford, and Sullivan.

CAUTION TO FENCE-BREAKERS AND THIEVES.—Among the acts passed by the last Legislature is one providing:

"That if any person or persons, from and after the passage of this act, shall maliciously and wantonly break or throw down any post and rail, or other fence, erected for the enclosure of land, or shall carry away, break or destroy any post or other material of which such fence was built, enclosing any lot or field within this commonwealth, such person or persons so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, one half thereof to be paid to the informer, on conviction of the offender or offenders the other half to the support of the poor of such county, township, or borough or ward where the offense has been committed, with costs of prosecution, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or either, at the discretion of the court."

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.—We have neglected to notice the change in the Private Secretaryship to Governor Curtin. Mr. A. Mullen, who held that position for several years, has retired to accept the post of Secretary and Treasurer to a Coal Oil Company in Philadelphia, and Col. Robert A. McCoy has been appointed his successor. While discharging these important duties, Mr. Mullin won the esteem and the confidence of all with whom he came in contact.—*Har. Tel.*

PRIMARY ELECTION.—The Republican Primary Election for Somerset County will be held at the respective places for holding the same on Saturday the 17th day of June, 1865, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., in the townships, and between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock P. M., in the boroughs, for the purpose of placing in nomination Candidates for the Offices of Assembly, Coroner, Commissioner, County Auditor, County Treasurer and Poor House Director.

COMMISSIONER DISCHARGED.—The services of the Commissioners of the Board of Enrollment being no longer needed, by reason of the crushing out of the rebellion and the suspension of recruiting for the military service, John Culp, Esq., has been honorably discharged from the service as Commissioner of the 16th District of Penna., a position which he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to those having business with his office.—*Repository.*

### BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., June 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | $7.50a8.00 | Coffee | 40 |
| Wheat | 1.50 | Sugar | 12a25 |
| Corn | 90 | Hams | 20a25 |
| Rye | 1.00 | Shoulder | 18 |
| Oats | 60 | Sides | 18 |
| Flaxseed | 1.10 | Best Syrup per gal. | 1.60 |
| Butter | 20 | Molasses | 1.00a1.20 |
| Eggs | 15 | Tallow | 10 |
| Soap | 8a10 | Wool | 45a60 |
| Potatoes | 45 | Feathers | 50 |
| White Beans | 2.00 | Dried Apples per lb | 8 |
| Lard per lb | 12a15 | Dried Peaches " | 18 |

## New Advertisements.


ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. JOHN T. KEAGY.
May 19 1865.*

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.
Your Licenses for 1865 are now ready, and if not lifted on or before July 1st, will be left with an officer for collection. J. B. FARQUHAR,
june2 1t. Treasurer of Bedford Co.

GENTLEMEN Will find at
CRAMERS'
A choice stock of
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Call and be convinced they are cheap.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.
All Tax Collectors for 1864 and previous years, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of their duplicates. The Commissioners have directed me to issue executions against all Collectors above specified, whose duplicates remain unsettled by the 4th day of September next.
E. F. KERR,
June 2:3t Att'y for Commissioners.

PROPOSALS
For roofing the bridge at Geo. Roades' Mill, in Liberty tp., will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long, and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the clerk at our office in Bedford.
By order of the Commissioners,
june2. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence township, in November last, a DARK RED MULY HEIFER, supposed to be about three years old, with a piece out of the under part of the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. FREDERICK DAVIS.
June 2, 1865:1t*

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
Notwithstanding the
TERRIBLE AUCTION FABRICATION
gotten up as an excuse for
SELLING HIGHER THAN WE DO.
We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.
*G. R. & W. OSTER.*
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.
*GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES*
The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,
THE COMBINED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at | | | $235 |
| Combined | do | with Reel | 225 |
| Do. | do. | without Reel | 210 |
| No. 1 Mower | | | 185 |
| No. 2 or Junior Mower | | | 160 |

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.
June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'
You will find elegant
SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
*ALL VERY CHEAP.*
June 2, 1865.

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CARPETING.
10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.
All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.


RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
BOROUGH OF BEDFORD
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1ST, 1865.

| | | DR. |
|---|---|---|
| 1864. | JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer, in account with said Borough: | |
| | To cash from former Treasurer, | $18 69 |
| June 5. | To cash of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Col. for 1863 | 80 00 |
| June 25. | Do. do. do. do. | 73 80 |
| | To cash of M. Reed, Esq., Wood Inspector, Weigh Master, &c., from June 8th, 1865, to March 9th, 1865 | 164 36 |
| | License of Circus company | 10 00 |
| | License per the hand of T. R. Gettys, for picture wagon | 5 00 |
| 1865. June 20. | To cash of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Col. for 1864, | 452 07 |
| | | $803 92 |
| | | CR. |
| Paid | D. Border for fixing Hydrants | $ 75 |
| " | do. for winding town clock | 20 00 |
| " | M. Reed for putting frame round hay scales | 7 83 |
| " | Dr. B. F. Harry for glass for frame for draughts | 2 00 |
| " | D. Defibaugh for 1st. and 2d. quarters salary as Water Master | 27 50 |
| " | Jas. Corboy, salary as High Constable | 20 00 |
| " | H. Nicodemus, for money paid street orders | 59 47 |
| " | Rev. F. Benedict, for trees planted in square | 18 10 |
| " | Jos. R. Durborrow, in full for printing, | 11 00 |
| " | A. Harman, soldering hydrants | 6 10 |
| " | B. F. Meyers, in full for printing | 19 25 |
| " | H. Nicodemus, a bill of work of Dishon & Brightbill | 5 20 |
| " | John Palmer, salary as clerk and legal advice, &c. | 34 00 |
| " | W. Brown, work on streets | 31 87 |
| " | D. Kauffman, as Auditor | 1 50 |
| " | L. Saupp, do. | 1 50 |
| " | N. H. Akers do. | 1 40 |
| " | V. Steckman, for paying Surveyor for plan of town | 10 00 |
| " | V. Steckman, for laths, &c., for hay scales, | 9 68 |
| " | Geo. Mardorff, for services on hay scales | 3 75 |
| " | Street orders | 445 76 |
| " | Treasurer's salary | 20 00 |
| " | D. Border for repairing hydrants, | 5 00 |
| " | J. W. Lingenfelter, judgment in favor of Levi Agnew | 5 87 |
| 1865. | May 1. | 476 63 |
| | Balance due Borough | $27 29 |

A STATEMENT of Monies Due Bedford Borough on the 1st day of May, 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount due from John Boor, former Weigh Master | 9 45 |
| Due from H. Nicodemus, Collector, 1864, | 367 45 |
| | $404 19 |

The above is subject to exhonerations and commissions.

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford Borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, and find the same correct.

We have, also, examined the account of M. REED, Esq., Wood Inspector, &c., and find the same correct, and that the moneys paid over to the Treasurer by him amount to $164 36.

Witness our hands this 12th day of May, 1865.
LEWIS SAUPP,
J. H. HUTTEN,
Attest: RICHARD SILL.
J. PALMER, Clerk.
May 19, 1865..3t


JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.*
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
ap28:6t SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.

BRIDGE LETTING.
The Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, on FRIDAY, June 2d, 1865, to the lowest and best bidder, the building of a bridge across the Shawnee Run, at Statler's Mill, in Napier township. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN P. REED, or on the premises on the day of sale.
By order of the Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
May 4, 1865:4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., deceased.*
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the undersigned, living in Cumberland Valley tp., by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEO. M. L. DICKEN,
May 12:f Administrator *de bonis non.*

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday May 27.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, June 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 10.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN, | $85 00 | STEERAGE, | $30 00 |
| do. to London, | 90 00 | do. to London, | 34 00 |
| do. to Paris, | 100 00 | do. to Paris, | 40 00 |
| do. to Hamburg, | 105 00 | do. to Hamburg, | 37 00 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, £65, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, to wit: Malinda intermarried with Martin Blackburn residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Joseph residing in Cedar county, Iowa, George, living in Bedford county, Pa., John Jeremiah and Ellen, residing in Cedar, county, Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 4th day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, May 15, 1865.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,
Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonnet & Bonnet Silks, | Gents Furnishing Goods |
| Flowers and Trimmings, | Bead Gimps and |
| Embroideries, | Ornaments, |
| Lace Goods, | Gloves, |
| Handkerchiefs, | Hoop Skirts, |
| Fancy Goods, | Notions and |
| Balmoral Skirts, | Small Wares, |
| Ladies' and | |

forming
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.
Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer
*Special Inducements to Buyers.*
Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.
A splendid assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.
We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing
TWO HUNDRED ACRES,
and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a
*Good Log House,*
*Double Log Barn,*
*Wagon Shed,*
*Small Frame Stable,*
*and a good Spring House,*
With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine
*YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,*
of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,
ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,
in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.
Also,
A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,
Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to
DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 26:3m St. Clairsville.

NO BOASTING.
The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a
FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR
Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;
to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.
He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,
and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call He is prepared to
*MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER*
in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House,*" and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.
In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to
"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"
will try to
*Sell as Cheap as any other Man.*
☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
constantly on hand. Also,
THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
May 12:3m J. H. HUTTON.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
THIRD SERIES,
$230,000,000.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the
7-30 LOAN.
These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency; or are convertible at the option of the holder into
U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BEARING BONDS.
These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.
The Interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One cent per day on a | | $50 | note. |
| Two cents " | " | $100 | " |
| Ten " | " | $500 | " |
| 20 " | " | $1000 | " |
| $1 " | " | $5000 | " |

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.
The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.
The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.
The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.
The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is the
ONLY LOAN IN MARKET
now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the
Great Popular Loan of the People.
Less than $230,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.
In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.
JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "
May 26:9t

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Whereas, Geo. W. Points, brother and heir at law of Catharine Points, late of Union Township, deceased, ptesented a petition setting forth that the said Catharine Points lately died intestate, leaving neither husband nor issue, but leaving the following collateral heirs to wit: David Points, living in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel Points, residing in Butte county, Oregon, John Points, residing in Berkly county, Virginia, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkhimer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Daniel Points, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, Henry Points, residing in DeKalb county, Indiana, and Geo. W. Points, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; that said intestate died seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Alex. McGregor, Esq., Joseph M. Taylor and others, containing about twenty acres, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold on the premises an Inquisition, on FRIDAY, the 23d of JUNE, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
May 26, 1865.-4t

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other tract of land containing thirty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are: 1. John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2. Frederick Carper; 3. Jacob Carper; 4. Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last three reside in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.; 5. Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6. Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7. Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8. Christina, wife of Thomas Desheri, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser; 10. Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last two of Bureau county, Illinois, and 11. Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
May 19, 1865:4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Mary Sill, Administratrix of the estate of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford township, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
May 12.:2t JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting From
DISEASES OF THE LIVER
AND
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
THE
GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
These Bitters have performed more cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.
*We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,*
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.
*Observe the following symptoms!*
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellow-ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.
REMEMBER.
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,
Contains No Rum or Whiskey.
*AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,*
*But is the best Tonic in the World.*
READ WHO SAYS SO:
FROM THE HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE:
Washington, January 1, 1864.
Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advant

# Farm, Garden & Household.

### STEALING FRUIT, FLOWERS, &c,

In some States there are no laws, or laws of insufficient kind, to protect the owners of fruits, flowers, crops, trees, &c., against thieves. It was so in Pennsylvania, up to within a few years; but now, after much difficulty in obtaining a proper enactment, the owners of this species of property, have, to some extent, as the owners of cattle, household goods or bank notes, protection afforded them by law. We prayed for this law, many years, but it was long, very long, coming; and now that we possess it, now that the proprietors of this valuable description of estate, are secured in the enjoyment of it by the strong arm of municipal power, the depredations of theives—formerly so daring and destructive—have greatly diminished, indeed have almost entirely ceased. In numerous instances that have come to our notice, the law has been put in force, fines imposed, and in one or two cases the thieves have been sent to prison. Such being the penalties of the law, and the infliction resting entirely with any justice of the peace—no owner of fruit, flowers, green-houses, gardens, orchards, &c., should fail to put the law in execution against every trespasser and thief. There should be no temporizing, no hesitating, on the part of the sufferers; and where a firm policy is maintained, and the penalties are meted out promptly, there will soon be no need to inflict them more than once or twice in any locality.

Well may a writer whose complaint is now before us, say, that "pilfering fruit, or destroying the flowers of neighbors, is a most disgraceful act." Ay, it is more—it is as criminal as robbing you of, or destroying any other species of property. And why should it not be? If a person expends a hundred, a thousand, or five thousand dollars in an orchard, a garden, and their appliances; he values them quite as highly, and they contribute quite as much to his enjoyment and comfort as his horses, his cattle, his watch, or his jewelry. And why, therefore, should they not be protected against the thief and the spoiler, with equal sacredness and solicitude?—*Ger. Tel.*

### FLAVOR OF FRUIT IMPROVED BY THINNING.

An article in the *Journal of Horticulture*, has the following very judicious remarks on the propriety of thinning fruit:

"The flavor of fruit, barring extreme sunless seasons, is entirely under the control of the gardener. A clever man can command flavor; a dull man when he finds his fruit flavorless, makes idle excuses, which should never be listened to. If a tree trained to a wall be allowed to ripen, say ten dozen of fruit, when five or six dozen only should have been left, they, although they may be of a fair size and color, suffer in flavor to an extent scarcely credible. How often has the gardener had occasion to complain of his pears not being good, although produced on fine trees trained against walls? He complains of the season; but it is in most cases owing to the trees being allowed to bear just double the number they ought to have done. The following ought to be inscribed on every wall, and in every fruit and orchard house:—"By thinning, you make indifferent fruit good. By crowding you make good fruit bad." If very fine and high flavored fruit is wished for, a tree capable of bearing three dozen of medium sized peaches should be allowed to bear only twelve or fifteen. It is like drawing a tooth, and every fruit that falls to the ground creates a pang; but it must be done. A small, sharp pen-knife is the best instrument to employ and is much better than tearing off the fruit with the finger and thumb. A well-formed peach or nectarine tree, be it bush or pyramid, with its fruit properly thinned and nearly ripe, is one of the most beautiful, articles the skill of the cultivator can produce.

### BRAN MASHES FOR HORSES.

Many who keep horses give them no change of feed. It is hay and oats all the time. Those who pretend to keep fine horses, we will not even suppose make a regular feed of corn. For horses, we know, are fed almost entirely on corn in the West. It may do as a feed for a plough team—but certainly not for fine carriage or buggy horses. But horses, whether fed regularly on corn or oats, should have a bran mash at least once a week—and if twice all the better. It cools the system—it opens the bowels and cleanses and purifies them. It keeps the horse in health. It wards off the cholic and other bowel complaints. There will be fewer horses dying with the botts, cholic and similar diseases, if bran mashes are given weekly.

They are made by heating the water to the boiling point, and then pouring it on bran. About six quarts of bran should be used for each horse. A couple quarts of oats may be put with the bran and a little salt, and the boiling water poured over all. When cool, feed to the horse. They should generally be given at night.—[*Rural World.*

### THE CATTLE DEFICIENCY.

By a statistical article prepared by Dr. Metcalf, of Massachusetts, compiled from the census returns, and other data, it is shown that up to 1860, 28 milch cows, 8 working oxen and 44 other cattle—making 80 neat cattle—are required for each 100 inhabitants. *There has not been a deviation of one per cent. from this rule for the last thirty years.*

Leaving Texas and the Pacific slope out of the estimate, as having little to do with the demand and supply of other parts of the country, and the ratio is reduced to 68 cattle for each 100 inhabitants.

On the latter ratio, we find that the State of Wisconsin was efficient 15.517 head; while the States aroundus, Minnesota, Iowa Illinois, and Michigan hold the full ratio; and all but Minnesota having a surplus for exportation.

Since 1860 large numbers of cattle have been driven from the State, to supply the demand of the army and the Markets of the East. Notwithstanding the natural increase we presume that if accurate statistics could be made to-day, the deficiency of our State would be much larger than in 1860.—*Wisconsin Farmer for May.*

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THE BARGAIN STORE
STILL AHEAD!

**G. R. & W. OSTER,**
BEDFORD, PA.,

Have just received a very large and beautiful stock of New and Cheap Goods,

**AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

To meet the popular demand for lower prices, we are now selling many of the daily wants of the people a hundred per cent lower. Any body that sells lower than we do will soon learn the road to the Poor House; but we have made up our minds that if we have to *bust* up! to get all the money we can, and to owe a million of dollars, is better than five thousand.

**DRESS GOODS.**

Black Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Reps, Poplins, Sheperd Plaids, Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Prints, Cambrics, Jacourts. Shirting Linens. Best Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 12½ cts. up. White, Scarlet, Solfirena, Grey and Check Shirting Flannels. Ginghams from 25 cts up. Denims Bed Tickings, Shirting Stripes and Cottonades from 20 cts up. Table Diapes, Linen Ducks, Drillings and Checks. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans. Superior Wool Ingrain Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Embossed Wool and Oil Cloth Table Covers.

**HOSIERY AND GLOVES.**

Shirt Fronts, Linen and Paper Shirt Collars, Stocks, Neckties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs. Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Window Shades and Wall Papers.

**HATS.**

Every quality, style and color, from 12½ cts. up.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

The largest and best assortment of Ladie's, Gents', Misses' and Children's Tampeco, Morocco, English Kid, Glove Kid, French Lasting, Goat and Fine Calf, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Buskins, Slippers and Ties in town, with or without heels, made to order, call and see them, they speak for themselves.

**QUEENSWARE.**

A large assortment.

**GROCERIES.**

Prime Rio, Java and French Breakfast Coffee, Extra fine Imperial, Young Hyson, Japanese and Oolong Teas; Prepared and Essence of Coffee; Sugars and Syrups, a choice assortment; Corn Starch, Farina; Extracts for flavoring and Spices of all kinds.

**TOBACCO.**

Extra Congress, Navy, Spun Roll, Flounder, Dew Drop, Eldorado, Grapevine, 12 inch Twist, bright Virginia Cavendish, Solice, Century Brand and Fine Cut Cavendish Chewing Tobacco. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Segars of the choicest brands.

**HERRING, MACKERAL AND SALT.**

Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of everybody; but dont come without the money.

**TERMS—CASH.**

May 1st, 1895.

---

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
**303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,**
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)
100,000 WATCHES,
**CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. &C.**
**WORTH $500,000.**

***To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.***

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

**SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES**

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Gold Hunting Cases Watches | each $100.00 |
| 100 | Gold Watches | 60.00 |
| 200 | Ladies' Watches | 35.00 |
| 500 | Silver Watches | $15.00 to $25.00 |
| 600 | Gold Neck and Vest Chains | 12.00 to 15.00 |
| 1000 | Chatelain and Guard Chains | 5.00 to 15.00 |
| 3000 | Vest and Neck Chains | 4.00 to 12.00 |
| 4000 | Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches | 4.00 to 8.00 |
| 4000 | Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches | 3.00 to 8.00 |
| 7000 | Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops | 3.00 to 8.00 |
| 5000 | Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins | 3.00 to 8.00 |
| 6000 | Oval Band Bracelets | 3.00 to 8.00 |
| 2000 | Chased Bracelets | 5.00 to 10.00 |
| 3500 | California Dinmond Pins, Rings | 2.50 to 8.00 |
| 2000 | Gold Watch Keys | 2.50 to 6.00 |
| 5000 | Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs | 2.00 to 8.00 |
| 3000 | Gold Thimbles | 4.00 to 6.00 |
| 5000 | Miniature Lockets | 2.00 to 7.00 |
| 3000 | Miniature Lockets, Magic | 4.00 to 9.00 |
| 2500 | Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c. | 2.00 to 6.00 |
| 3000 | Fob and Ribbon Slides | 2.00 to 5.00 |
| 5000 | Chased Gold Rings | 2.00 to 5.00 |
| 4000 | Stone Set Rings | 2.00 to 6.00 |
| 6500 | Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold, | 5.00 to 15.00 |
| 6000 | Sets Ladies' Jewelry | 3.00 to 10.00 |
| 8000 | Gold Pens, silver case & pencil | 4.00 to 8.00 |
| 4000 | Gold Pens, ebony holder & case | 6.00 to 10.00 |
| 6000 | Gold Pens, Mounted holder | 2.00 to 6.00 |

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optfonal with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in our List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each. Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
ap14 303 Broadway, New York.

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NOTICE.

**HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.**

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

**9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.**

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

**8 A. M. and 4 P. M.**

April 7 1865.

---

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

---

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER
COMING DOWN
**WITH A CRASH.**

**J. B. FARQUHAR**

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM

**25 to 50 per cent.**

ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

**COLONADE BUILDING,**

J. B. FARQUHAR.

***Brown Muslin* 50 *cents*,**

AT

**CHEAP CORNER.**

***Calico Twenty-Five Cents*,**

AT

**CHEAP CORNER.**

***Delaines Thirty-Five cents*,**

AT

**CHEAP CORNER.**

GOOD MACKEREL

IN

**Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,**

AT

**FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,**

EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

---

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
**Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.**

***Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.***

**Capital Stock.....$150,000.**
**Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.**

**No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.**

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons haue been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Masters, | B. F. Meyers, |
| H. T. Smith, | J. M. Shoemaker, |
| J. H. Schell, | F. D. Beegle. |

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

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CALL AT
**CRAMER & CO.'s**

IF YOU WANT

**CHEAP GOODS!**

THERE YOU WILL FIND

**A Good Stock;**

ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED

AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH

**THE GREAT DECLINE.**

April 7, 1865.

---

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you wan Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
feb17

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NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
**DRY GOODS,**
AT
CRAMER'S.

BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
FOR CASH.

Stock Must be Reduced.

mar3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

---

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock; A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

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628. HOPKINS' 628.
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the City. Those of "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail Trade,—embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size-waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 3½ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children's Skirts we are beyond all competition; all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philad'a., and are warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" Skirt, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Elliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.

Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 85 cents, 20 springs $1, 26 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For circular containing catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,
"HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."
ap28:2m

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BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, dec'd. to wit: Mary Ann, intermarried with Peter F. Lehman of Juniata township, Sophia intermarried with John U. Wertz, of Harrison township, Susan intermarried with Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township, Catharine intermarried with William Aaron of Venango county, Pa., Hester, intermarried with Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township, and Daniel H. Miller of Harrison twp., and also Elizabeth Miller of Bedford tp., Susan intermarried with George Leydig of Londonderry township, and John S. Miller a minor of Harrison township; these three being children and heirs of Sarah, a daughter now deceased; to be and appear at our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 4th day, of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff, may15

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MILLINERY GOODS.
**BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,**
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
**NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,**
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the

**MILLINERY TRADE!**

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*
mar17:3m

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1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
**HOWELL & BOURKE,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**WALL PAPERS,**
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m

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BEST WHITE LEAD!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.

Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, uncqualed in quality, always the same.

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!

Manufactured at
**PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.**

Orders executed promptly by
**ZIEGLER & SMITH,**
**Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.**
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of JONATHAN C. DICKEN, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.*

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
LEVI HARDINGER,
apl14:6t Administrator.

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S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
**16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,**
MANUFACTURER OF
**VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.**

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
apl7:2m*

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NEW GOODS
*JUST RECEIVED AT*
**MRS. STEWART'S.**
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

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**Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.**

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL
**CASES OF CONSUMTION.**

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

**THE HYPOPHOSPHITES**

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS:☜

*Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twiching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver nr Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.;* as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

**WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES**

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "*tonics*," *iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine*," &c.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y

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J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

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FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
**Horse and Cattle Powders.**

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

**MILCH COWS.**

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

**HOGS.**

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address
R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
May 12.6t GEO. H. SLEEK, Executor.

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NEW GOODS AT OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

**J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,**

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
**BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,**
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and rsuga-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS.

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oilsat CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

**TERMS**—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

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GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

**Threshing Machines,**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

**P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.**

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
*Proprietor and Manufac'r.*

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

**BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!**

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.

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GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
**EMPORIUM OF FASHION.**

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF
**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
**BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS**
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

**SHUCK BROTHERS.**

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of William Penrose, late of Napier township, deceased.*

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
ap28 CYRUS PENROSE, Adm'r.

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NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
apl7:tf.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.
mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

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BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

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JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

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FOR SALE
OR
**TRADE.**

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, contain